



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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### POETRY.

#### THE POET'S THEME.

They've sung of Love, and Hope, and Faith,  
In every tongue and land,  
Of peace and war, of Life and Death,  
The gifted poet band.  
The loftiest hill, the lowliest vale,  
Sun, stars, and moon's soft beam,  
Have graced the bard's bewitching tale,  
Have formed his beautiful theme.

They've sung the mighty names of old,  
Saints, warriors, heroes gone,  
More firmly 'midst their lays enrolled  
Than on memorial stone.  
They've sung of many a greenwood bower,  
Of many a rippling stream,  
Nay—even the "mountain daisy's" flower  
Hath been a poet's theme.

Surely this mighty flood of song,  
Flowing from day to day,  
All lovely thoughts hath swept along,  
All fancies borne away;  
Where 'neath the midnight's starry cope,  
Or mid day's sunny dream,  
Where may the earnest minstrel hope  
To find another theme?

Still youthful hearts will overflow  
With nature's sympathies;  
Still youthful souls will proudly glow  
With uncrushed energies;  
Whilst Love and Hope, the bosom's chords,  
Shall touch with power supreme,  
Doubt not their thoughts will still find words,  
And minstrels have a theme.

The poet sees with other eyes  
Than the dull crowd around,  
For him new thoughts and dreams arise,  
From each sweet sight and sound:  
The rolling of the mighty sea,  
The lightning's flashing gleams,  
Can these and things as glorious, be  
Weary and worn out themes?

And while the human breast yet thrills  
With hopes, and joys, and fears,  
And while the human eye yet fills  
With sympathetic tears:  
Whilst one fond heart shall wildly pent  
In passion's fevered dream,  
Trust me, the poet shall not want  
For song and harp, a theme.

[N. Y. True Sun.

### LETTER OF FRANKLIN.

The November number of the Southern Literary Messenger publishes the following excellent and interesting letter written by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, to a minister of the Gospel in New Jersey, among whose papers it was recently discovered. It has never before been published.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1765.

Dear Sir: I received your kind letter of the 2nd inst., and am glad to hear that you increase in strength. I hope you will continue mending until you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you continue the cold bath, and the effect it has. As to the kindness you spoke of, I wish I could have been of more real service to you, that you would always be ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and so let good offices go round; for mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return, and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. For the kindness of men, I can therefore only show my gratitude to God, by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren; for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less to our Creator.

You will see in this my notion of good works, that I do not expect to merit heaven by them. By heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree, and eternal in duration; we can do nothing to deserve such a reward. He that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a great plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they can do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world are, rather from God's goodness than our merit—how much more the happiness of heaven! For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to

expect it, or the ambition to desire it; but content myself in submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blest me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he never will make me miserable, and that the affliction I may at any time suffer, may tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has doubtless its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I desire to see it lessened in any man; but I wish it were productive of more good works than I have seen; I mean real good works—works of kindness, charity and public spirit—not holiday keeping, sermon hearing, or reading, despised even by wise men; and much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

The worship of God is a duty; the learning and reading may be useful; but if a man in hearing and praying, (as too many do,) it is as if the tree should value itself on being watered, and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

Our Good Master thought less of these outward appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doors of his word to the hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commandments, to him that professes his readiness but neglects his work. The heretical, but charitable, those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, and raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, who never heard of his name, he declares shall in the last day be accepted, when those who cry Lord! Lord! who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance, which implied his modest opinion, that there was some in his time so good that they need not hear even him for improvement; but now-a-days, we have scarcely a little parson, who does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his own petty ministration, and that, whoever omits this offense God. I wish to such more humility, and to you health and firmness—being your friend and servant,  
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

### A VIEW OF LONDON.

Rome was called the Mistress of the World, yet in its palmiest days was not equal to Britain in power or dominion; nor can any of the boasted cities of antiquity—Carthage, Tyre, or Alexandria; or in latter times, Venice or Genoa—when their maritime greatness was in its glory, and their trade the wonder and admiration of their respective ages; not one can bear a moment's comparison with London. Britain's trade claims the whole habitable globe for its operations. Her colonies are placed in every direction where man can exist. Upon her dominion the sun never sets: her flag waves upon every sea, and a volume would be required to detail the results of her maritime enterprise and internal trade upon the aspect of the city which forms the centre of these mighty operations.

In population, London is a nation herself; the number of inhabitants has doubled in 40 years, and now amounts to one million nine hundred thousand. In 1843 it will contain two millions! In length, from east to west, the houses extend in one line between five and six miles, and in breadth, from north to south nearly four. But if we include Chelsea at one extreme, and Blackwall at the other, and take the breadth from Woolwich to Halloway—and these are now certainly portions of the great City—we shall have London covering about thirty miles of square ground! And then her river bearing upon its surface the ships of every nation; and her docks—the East and West India Docks, the London Docks, the Commercial Docks, and St. Katharine's Docks, together covering more than five hundred acres, teeming with valuable commodities; and one of them, the West India Dock, capable of accommodating 500 large ships.

To the port of London alone, in 1840, there belonged 2950 ships of 501,000 tons burden, and manned by 32,000 seamen; in the same year there entered the port from British colonies 1633 ships; from Ireland, 907 ships; from foreign countries, 3255; which, with 3166 British vessels, formed one year's trade. What can compare with this! London contains one hundred thousand inhabited houses, one-half of them having shops attached. The yearly consumption of porter and ale is 2,000,000 barrels, all brewed in the place; of sheep 1,403,466 have been sold in Smithfield in one year, together with 183,000 head of cattle. Many miles of ground in the vicinity are occupied as market gardens, and have spread over them many hundred acres of glass. 70,000,000 of foreign eggs are imported, to say nothing of the millions produced at home; 12,000 cows afford an insufficient supply of milk; the Irish and Dutch send immense quantities of butter. Ireland also, supplies bacon and pork.

The water companies send into the houses 227,000,000 hogsheds of water in a year; the gas companies produce 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, which feeds 100,000 lights; the paving for a year costs above £200,000; the sewer rates £400,000. There are six thousand hotels, taverns and coffee-houses, and twenty theatres, besides concert rooms, and exhibitions of various kinds. London issues nearly 30,000,000 of newspapers; has steamboat accommodations for 10,000 passengers daily; from London extends 1000 miles of railway, laid down at an expense of £1,470,000; with fifty nine canals, at a cost of £14,000,000. Through the Post Office pass 70,000,000 of letters in a year, whilst the amount of cash paid by the London Bankers, through the clearing house in 1841, averaged £75,000,000 monthly. Will not these few facts assist in giving some idea of the immense scale upon which all that relates to London must be considered, before a correct knowledge of its state can be arrived at?—*Illustrated News.*

### FROM THE ILLINOIS JOURNAL. DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE FROM OREGON.

The following letter contains the sad intelligence of death by drowning of several persons, with whom many of our readers are acquainted, who emigrated from the state and section. It will be read with melancholy interest:

Oregon, Willamette Falls,  
Feb. 3, 1843.

My dear Sarepta—I sit down to pen your tidings that will thrill through your heart, and so sicken your soul, that I advise you to go and pray before you read another line.

On the first day of this month, as Esq. Crocker, Mr. Rogers and his lady (who was once Satira Leslie), and her youngest sister, with myself and four poor Indians, were passing down by the rock to get on a log to walk ashore; the water being high and the current strong; it barely passed, giving space for me to step on to the log as I was standing in the canoe, when it began to drive out into the current. Esq. Crocker seized the end of the paddle I held in my hand, and each exerted ourselves to draw the canoe to the log a second time, but it was in vain; he let go as he was likely to draw himself out of the canoe, and in an instant that large, sound, well conditioned canoe of the Missions, was in spite of every effort of all on board, hurried away and hurled down the dreadful falls sending every soul save two poor Indians, into eternity in a moment. As yet, my dear wife, not even a body has been found. I stood on the log, chilled and motionless with horror, and witnessed the dreadful scene. They went down within four rods of me—Satira only uttering one dreadful scream as they passed over the falls. The two Indians were saved by jumping overboard and swimming seemingly against impossibilities, to the shore, in those dreadful rapids two rods above the falls. This horrible disaster has filled the place and colony with consternation and deep affliction.

Oh, what a sad and dreadful blow to poor dear Mr. Crocker and all his connections. I pray God to sustain them under this tremendous blow. He had spent the last two months at my house; and his mildness, condescension, and pleasant, agreeable manners, will never be forgotten. He and I were on our way to Ft. George together, and had spent the day agreeably, conversing on various topics of interest—each calculating on a longer stay, and more to do in this world. He was delighted with the country, and had bright hopes and cheering prospects. The hospitality and generosity of the people of this country greatly pleased him, and on the other hand he was universally more than respected—he was gaining upon the best affections and kindest regards of the people, and seemed destined to be generally esteemed and beloved. But he is gone, and I am left; and well may it be said, "there was but a step between me and death."

Yours as ever,  
ELIJAH WHITE.

### AN EXCITING STORY.

The following fact will show the fearful dangers to which solitary travellers are sometimes exposed. A man belonging to Mr. Schmelten's congregation, at Bethany, returning homeward from a visit to his friends, took a circuitous route in order to pass a small fountain, or rather pool, where he expected to kill an antelope to carry home to his family. The sun had risen to some height by the time he reached the spot, and seeing no game, he laid his gun down on a shelving low rock, the back of which was covered over with a species of dwarf thorn bushes. He went to the water took a hearty drink, and returned to the rock, smoked a pipe, and being little tired, fell asleep. In a short time the heat reflecting from the rock awoke him, and opening his eyes he saw a large lion crouching before him, with his eyes glaring in his face, and within a little more than a yard from his

feet. He sat motionless for some minutes, till he had recovered his presence of mind, then cying his gun, moved his hand slowly towards it, the lion seeing him, raised his head and gave a tremendous roar; he made another, and another attempt, but the gun being far beyond his reach, he gave it up, as the lion seemed well aware of his object, and was enraged whenever he attempted to move his hand. His situation now became painful in the extreme; the rock on which he sat became so hot that he could scarcely bear his naked feet to touch it, and kept moving them, alternately placing one above the other. The day passed, and the night so, but the lion never moved from the spot; the sun rose again and its intense heat soon rendered his feet past feeling. At noon the lion rose and walked to the water, only a few yards distant, looking behind as it went, lest the man should move, and seeing him stretch out his hand to take his gun, turned in a rage and was on the point of springing upon him. The animal went to the water, drank, and returning, lay down at the edge of the rock. Another night passed; the man in describing it, said he knew not whether he slept, but if he did, it must have been with his eyes open; for he always saw the lion at his feet. Next day, in the forenoon, the animal went again to the water, and while there, he listened to some noise, apparently from an opposite quarter, and disappeared in the bushes. The man now made another effort, and seized his gun, but on attempting to rise, he fell, his ankles being without power. With his gun in his hand, he crept towards the water and drank, but looking at his feet he saw as he expressed it, his "toes rooted," and the skin torn off with the grass. There he sat a few moments, expecting the lion's return, when he resolved to send the contents of the gun through his head; but as it did not appear, tying his gun to his back, the poor man made the best of his way on his hands and knees to the nearest path, hoping that some solitary individual might pass. He could go no further, when providentially, a person came up, who took him to a place of safety, from whence he obtained help, though he lost his toes, and was a cripple for life. [Moffat's Missionary Labors.

### THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.

This stupendous vessel, whose launch was mentioned in the foreign news a few days ago, in her construction seems to furnish a new era in navigation. It is composed entirely of iron, and is the largest vessel constructed since the days of the renowned shipwright, Noah. An interesting description of her is given in an English paper, from which we copy. "There are no paddle wheels or boxes. The Archimedeon screw being used. Her burthen is 3300 tons, being 2030 tons more than that of the Great Western. She will be propelled by engines of one thousand horse power combined. The following are her dimensions:—Length from figure head to tailra, 322 feet; length of keel, 289 ft.; extreme width, 50 feet 6 inches. She has four decks—the upper deck is flush, and is 308 feet long; the second deck consists of two promenade saloons, the aft or first 110 feet six inches by 22 feet, the forward or second class 67 feet by 21 feet 9 inches; the third deck consists of the dining saloons, the grand saloon measuring 96 feet 6 inches by 30 feet, and the second class 61 feet by 21 feet 9 inches. The whole of the saloons are 8 feet 3 inches high, and surrounded by sleeping berths, of which there are 26 with single beds, and 113 containing two giving 252 berths. This large number is exclusive of the accommodations which could be prepared on the numerous sofas. The fourth deck is appropriated to the reception of cargo, of which 1200 tons will be carried, in addition to 1000 tons of coal. The fore-castle is reserved for the officers' and sailors' mess rooms and sleeping berths, with the sail rooms underneath. The engines and boilers occupy a space of 80 feet in the middle portion of the vessel. The engine room and the cooking establishment are situate in this part of the ship. There are three boilers; these are heated by 24 fires, and will contain 200 tons of water. There are four engines, of 250 horse power each, the cylinders of which are 7 feet 4 inches in diameter. The chimney is 30 feet high and 8 feet in diameter. She is fitted with six masts, the highest of which is 74 feet above deck. The quantity of canvas carried will be about 1700 square yards. She will be fitted with the patent wire rigging. The hull is divided into four watertight compartments, and the quantity of coal consumed will be about 60 tons per day. Upwards of 1500 tons of iron have been used in her construction, and that of the engines and boilers. The draught of water, when laden, will be 16 feet, and the displacement about 3200 tons. The plates of the keel are from one inch to three quarters of an inch thick, and the other plates about half an inch thick. She is double rived throughout. The ribs are formed of angle iron six inches by three and a half

inches by half an inch at the bottom of the vessel, and seven sixteenths thick at top; the mean distance of the ribs four inches from centre to centre. All these ribs will be doubled; the distance is then increased to eighteen and twenty-one inches. The ship will be fitted with very powerful pumps, which can throw off 7000 gallons of water per minute."

### A Heroine.—A Strange Circumstance.

The following account reminds us of two cases which occurred last year in our own immediate vicinity; we allude to the cases of the attempt to murder Captain Hart, and to rob Mrs. Wilson. The mystery wrapped around both these occurrences has never yet been satisfactorily cleared up. The desperadoes who committed the outrages referred to, which caused much excitement at the time, have probably left this part of the country, or at least have been so badly frightened that they have desisted from their villainous purposes. The following account is from the Cattaraugus (New York) Whig, and the circumstances related are similar in many respects to those said to have taken place in this county. The Whig states that there has been a series of depredations committed upon the family residing in the town of Machias, in that county, by the name of Andrews, which are unaccountable, disgraceful and villainous. Early in the spring there were several petty thefts committed by entering the house in the night, carrying away provisions, &c.—Their barn was set on fire and burned to the ground, and two attempts have been made to burn the house. Who the desperadoes are, it has been impossible to find out, as they would come in the night in disguise, painted black, and every effort at detection has proved unavailing. A few weeks since, a shingle was found in the house, on which was written a warning to the family to leave the house, or they would be murdered, or their house burned. On Tuesday the 27th ult. about midnight, a noise was heard by the family on the outside of the house, Mrs. Andrews got up, and upon looking saw a man fixing a sort of scaffold to get up to the window, the window being high up from the ground. She got an axe and stood near the window in sentinel, the window being partially fastened on the inside. The thief mounted the scaffold and commenced raising the window, and finding, after raising it three or four inches, that it was fastened, thrust his arm under to unfasten it, when Mrs. Andrews raised the axe and near severed his arm from his body. The thief, with a groan, fell back, was seized by his comrades, and carried to their wagon, which stood a few rods distant, and the horse was driven off at the top of his speed. An alarm was immediately given by the family, and the whole neighborhood was aroused in search of the desperadoes. Blood was found on the window sill, traced to the road, and they were traced by the blood as far as the village of Sandusky, in the town of Freedom, a distance of some ten or twelve miles, when all trace of them was lost. There was a rumor that Dr. Colgrove, living near that section of the country, had been called to treat a wound in the arm of an individual living in the vicinity of Sandusky. That person expresses a hope that all good citizens will be vigilant in ferreting out the whereabouts of these villains, as more outrages than those in which Machias have been the scene for the last few months, seldom occur in any civilized country.—[Pittsburg Chronicle.

### Millerism.—The eastern papers state that Millerism is fast dying away. Some of the principal lecturers finding no call for their services, are winding their way to Ohio and other western states. A New England paper says:—"As was anticipated, multitudes, in this part of the country, who still advocate the doctrine, do so in a feeble manner, with evident doubt and distrust of its correctness; while many others freely acknowledge they have lost their confidence in the system. Among these are several lecturers, who a few months since stood forth as bold champions, advocating the system publicly through the country. But they have given it up and returned to their several occupations, to earn bread by the sweat of their face. Many others, who had given up all worldly business, expecting they should want no more, have found it necessary to resume their industrious habits, and are now at work like other men. We hope and expect soon to see them all as industrious and economical as in times past."

Trade with England.—The New York Journal of Commerce of the 9th inst., says one of our packet ships now loading for Liverpool has on board the following articles, which compose her cargo so far, viz: 200 barrels of flour, 650 bbls lard, 500 firkins butter, 600 casks and boxes of cheese, 50 tons sperm-oil, 2 invoices, about 20 tons measure of cloaks. All these commodities, except the small quantity of flour, are new articles of export to England, and the entire cargo goes forward in consequence of the recent modification of the British tariff.

Digging for Money.—One day last week, a boat containing three men and a woman, touched at an island in our harbor, and the individuals landed on a singular errand. The principles of the party were a certain lecturer on Animal Magnetism and a female subject. The latter had discovered by means of clairvoyance, that a large sum of money, supposed to be part of the buried treasure of the renowned freebooter Capt. Kyd, was buried on this island, and she had offered her services as pilot. A spot was selected, and in the midst of a most profound and orthodox silence the Animal Magnetizer inscribed a circle in the sand around the supposed *el dorado*, in the centre of which the party stood. We are sorry to add that four Bibles were placed on the circumference of the circle at the cardinal points of the compass. The party being armed with shovels then commenced digging, but their operations were soon necessarily suspended by the appearance of a huge flat rock which formed the substratum of the soil on which they stood. Having no materials for blasting they reluctantly gave up the search and returned to the city. By an amusing coincidence the scene of their operations happened to be Calf Island.

Professor Hitchcock in his geology of Massachusetts, records somewhat similar instances of superstition and delusion in the interior of New England, but that a scene should have been acted here and at the present day, is surely a matter of marvel. The above account is strictly true in every particular. We may conclude to publish the names of the persons engaged in this discreditable affair. [Boston Times.

Frankness.—Be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted that you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it if reasonable; if not tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly, with all men; you will find it the best policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others of what you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. We should live and speak out of doors, as the phrase is, and say and do what we are willing should be known by men. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but as a matter of policy.

Cool, Was't it?—Major Noah tells a capital story of a dandy, operating at the illuminated Fountain, New York, some evenings since. The chairs around the fountain are hired, at two cents each. An exquisite seated five of the lady who tends them, and sat on one, occupied the others with his arms and legs, while he gazed at the flaming cascade and smoked his cigar to the infinite amusement of the bystanders. "May I trouble you for one of those chairs for a lady?" said one of the peletoniers. "Can't part with any—hired 'em all sir—Mrs. Thingamy there will accommodate you."

Joets on the Russian Frontier.—The Imperial decree relative to the removal of the Jews dwelling on the Russian frontier is thus given in the *Prussian State Gazette*.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Ministerial committee, formed on the representation of the Minister of Justice respecting the Israelites dwelling on the frontier, within a circuit of fifty wersts, His Imperial Majesty issued, on the 20th of April, (May 2) the following autograph order:—"All the Jews dwelling within an extent of fifty wersts along the frontier in the direction of Prussia and Austria are to remove into the interior of the empire, the owners of houses being allowed an interval of two years for the disposal of the same. This order is to be obeyed without evasion."

The editor of the American Farmer says,—"That after comparing the accounts received from all quarters of the United States, he inclines to the opinion that the wheat crop will prove an average one." He adds—"The grain already in is of excellent quality, and notwithstanding the ravages by winter killing, the rust and fly, which at one time created so much alarm, have done but inconsiderable injury. Thus far, then, Providence has been bountiful to the tillers of the earth, from whom an overflowing measure of gratitude is due, and which we trust will be repaid in a spirit to render the offering acceptable."

Animal Magnetism.—It's as true as a book! A certain gentleman in N. H., from his pulpit recently put twenty-five of his congregation to sleep at one sitting. [Eastern Argus.



## Foreign News.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP MARGARET.

#### Four Days Later from Europe.

The Margaret, captain Shannon, arrived at Halifax on Sunday, the 27th ult., after a passage of 15 days, having left Liverpool on the 9th. Not being a regular packet, she did not bring regular files of English papers.

There was no important change in the state of the markets.

There is no news of special importance. Lord Wellington had declared in his place in Parliament, in answer to a speech from Lord Roden, that the British government were fully prepared to maintain peace in Ireland, forcibly if they must, peaceably if they could.

The weather, from the departure of the Gt Western to that of the Margaret, appears to have been fine, and the prospect of the crops better. Flour at Liverpool was difficult of sale, and duty paid. Foreign was quoted on the 8th at 6d to 1s lower.

The South of Wales continues in a disturbed state; toll-houses and toll-gates are constantly coming under the new regime of "Rebecca and her Daughters," and the government appears to possess no energy in maintaining the laws.

So great is the animosity of the Welsh people against the metropolitan police sent among them, that it is proposed to withdraw them entirely, and substitute Welsh conscripts in their place.

Among the political rumors, is one that Lord Brougham is busily intriguing, and very painfully anxious to resume his seat upon the wool-sack.

The Messrs. Gurney, of Norwich, and other leading bankers in the East of England, have come to a resolution, in consequence of the want of employment for money, which has existed now for twelve months past, to lower the rates of interest on deposits to 18 per cent.

A great meeting of pitmen engaged in the collieries, was held on the 6th at Black Fell, about four miles from Newcastle, for the purpose of forming a union to protect the rates of wages. More than 20,000 were present.

Father Matthew appears to be pursuing his temperance career almost as triumphantly in England as he did in Ireland. Thousands, heretofore votaries of Bacchus, have signed the pledge.

At a meeting of proprietors of the St. George Steam Packet Company, held at Liverpool, a dissolution of the company was resolved on, it appearing that in eight years the losses had been £500,000.

A huge bell, said to be the largest ever cast in England, was shipped for Montreal at London on the 7th ult.—It weighs seven tons, eleven hundred and twelve pounds, and is for the new Cathedral at Montreal. Its diameter at the mouth is seven feet three inches. The clapper weighs more than three hundred pounds.

Her Britannic Majesty's vessel, the Lizard, was run down by the French steam frigate *Velocite*, off Carthage, on the night of July 23. The Lizard went down almost immediately, but only one life was lost, Lieut. Poille, and the crew being rescued and taken to Gibraltar by the *Velocite*.

Zephaniah Williams, one of the Chartist convicts, has been hanged in New South Wales, for murdering an old man named Harkness. He was convicted on his own confession, that being tired of life, he had resolved to kill the first man he met.

A girl of thirteen was sentenced to death at the Warwick Assizes, August 4th, for setting fire to a dwelling house in which she lived as servant. The judge intimated, however, that her sentence would be commuted.

One of the Scottish blacksmiths, of the Gretna Green order, was sentenced to transportation, seven years, for marrying a runaway couple within the English border, being somewhat intoxicated at the time.

There have been serious commotions at Lubec, originating in the discontent of some soldiers with the clothes supplied to them by the contractors. The Senate was obliged to resort to severe means of repression, and peace was restored.

**American Sympathy.**—We rejoice to have the privilege of announcing that the Rev. Mr. Macmillan, of Kirkcudbright, has received from N. York, a remittance of £1,100, "to be applied toward erecting in the town of Kirkcudbright, a church in connection with the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland."—*Dumfries Standard*.

**In Parliament.**—The House of Commons was still busy upon the Irish Poor Relief bill and the new bill for the regulation of theatres. Nothing of prominent interest came out in the debates.

The House of Lords did little but routine business until the 8th instant, when Lord Montagu gave notice that on the 14th he should bring forward a motion on the state of the finances, and the Earl of Roden called attention

to the condition of Ireland—prefacing his remarks by presenting a petition from five thousand Irish Protestants, complaining of the repeal agitation, and of the repeal meetings, and declaring their readiness to support the authorities in suppressing treason and rebellion. The prayer of the petition was for the protection of their lives and properties.

The Duke of Wellington made the chief reply to Lord Roden. He did not attempt to deny the critical situation of Ireland, and the extreme injury caused by those "criminal agitations," but contented himself with assuring the house that every thing had been done which could be done to preserve the peace of the country, and to meet all misfortunes. In short, he reiterated the determination of the government not to adopt any other measures than those now in force, unless some decided change should make it necessary.

**Ireland.**—The *Athlone Sentinel* says that orders have been received to provision the garrison, so as to be able to stand a three years siege.—This is assigned as the cause of a rise in the cost of wheat and flour; but we consider it very doubtful, to say the least, whether any such orders have been issued.

Mr. O'Connell took up the slavery question again at the meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association, August 5, charging the Irish in America with treating the unfortunate men of color worse than they were treated by any others. He said he could feel no sympathy for men who acted so basely.—Speaking of the repeal agitation dying away, as hoped by the ministry of England, he said that he had then no less than eleven invitations to attend great repeal gatherings; and by the time he got through them, he should no doubt have eleven more.

**Spain.**—The siege of Seville was raised on the 26th of July, and the Regent set out for Cadiz. The Cortes was convened for the 15th of October. All the diplomatic representatives at Madrid, except Mr. Irving and the Mexican Minister, had announced that they would wait for instructions from their governments before recognizing the Provincial Government. It is said that the leaders of the successful party were quarrelling among themselves as to the course next to be pursued.

On Espartero's arrival at Cadiz, he placed himself under the protection of the British flag, embarking on board the *Malabar*, which immediately got under way for England. In his retreat from before Seville, he was not pursued by Gen. Concha.

General O'Donnell has been appointed Captain General of Cuba. Gen. Van Halen and many other officers of Espartero's army were taken prisoners.

The *Extraordinary Gazette*, published on the 28th, announces the submission of Saragossa to the Provincial government, on condition of the whole National Guard of that city continuing armed and organized under the control of the constitutional Ayuntamiento.

**British claim to Oregon.**—The last Edinburgh Review contains a long article on the Oregon region, and the writer earnestly calls on the British government to possess itself of the unoccupied tract, which it says is the last corner of the earth left free from the occupation of a civilized race. The subjoined characteristic extract will show the zeal that exists on the subject:

"The land which is to command the North Pacific, and give the law to its myriads of islands, cannot long remain unoccupied. It calls loudly on those who have foresight; on those who can estimate the promise of the future; to forecast its destiny. Americans never show themselves deficient in this branch of political wisdom. They are familiar with what we can scarcely realize; the rapid march of time in the western world.

Surely it well behooves us who have an interest in every new corner of the earth, to note the signs of these changes, and turn them to our profit when we may.—And one thing strikes us forcibly. However the political question between England and America as to the ownership of Oregon, may be decided, Oregon will never be colonized overland from the eastern states. It is with a view of pointing out the entire distinctness of the two regions that we have gone perhaps at tedious length, into a description of the geographical peculiarities of the vast space which separates them.

It is six or seven hundred miles from the westernmost limit of the fertile part of the prairies, to the cultivable region of the Columbia. Six months of the year the whole of this space is a howling wilderness of snow and tempests. During the other six it exhibits every variety of hopeless sterility; plains of arid sand, defiles of volcanic rock, hills covered with bitter shrubs, and snowy mountains of many days' journey; and its level part is traversed by the formidable predatory cavalry we have described; an enemy of more than Scythian savageness and endurance, who cannot be tracked, overtaken, or conciliated. We know and admire the extraordinary energy which accompanies the rambling habits of the citizens of the states—we know the feverish irresistible ten-

dency to press onward, which induces the settler to push to the uttermost limits of practical enterprise, regardless of the toiling and inviting religions he may leave behind. Still with these natural obstacles between we cannot but imagine that the world must assume a new face before the American waggon makes plain the road to Columbia, as they have done to the Ohio. In the mean time the long line of coast invites emigration from the overpeopled shores of the old world.—When once the isthmus of Darien is rendered traversable, the voyage will be easier and shorter than that to Australia; which thirty thousand of our countrymen have made in a single year. Whoever, therefore, are to be the future owners of Oregon, its people will come from Europe.

The Americans have taken up the question in earnest; their press teems with writings on the subject; we need only mention the able *Memoir* of Mr. Greenhow, "translator to the department of state," in which their claim is historically deduced with much ingenuity. French writers, as may be supposed, are already advocating the American view. Let us abandon ours, for motives of justice, if the right be proved against us; for motives of policy, if it be proved not worth contesting; but not in mere indolence."

### (From the National Enquirer.) MARRIAGE-AFTER BURIAL.

Two Parisian merchants, strongly united in friendship, had each one child of different sexes, who early contracted a strong inclination for each other. Their attachment was cherished by the parents, and they were flattered with the expectation of being joined together for life.—Unfortunately, however, at the time when they thought themselves on the point of completing this long wished for union, a man far advanced in years, and possessed of an immense fortune, cast his eye on the young lady and made honorable proposals.—Her parents could not resist the temptation of obtaining a son-in-law in such affluent circumstances, and forced her to comply.

As soon as the knot was tied, she strictly enjoined her former lover never to see her, and patiently submitted to her fate—but the anxiety of her mind preyed upon her body, and threw her into a lingering disorder, which apparently carried her off, and she was consigned to the grave. As soon as this melancholy event reached the lover, his affliction was doubled, being deprived of all hopes of her widowhood—but recollecting that in her youth she had been for some time in a state of lethargy, his hopes revived, and hurried him to the place of her burial. A good bribe procured the sexton's permission to dig her up—which he performed, and removed her to a place of safety. By proper methods, he revived the almost extinguished spark of life. Great was her surprise at finding what condition she had been in, and probably as great was her pleasure, on ascertaining the means by which she had been recalled from the grave. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered, the lover laid his claim; and his reasons, supported by a powerful inclination on her part, were too strong for her to resist. But as France was no longer a place of safety for them, they agreed to remove to England, where they resided ten years.

At length they felt a strong inclination to re-visit their native country, which they thought they might gratify, and accordingly they performed their voyage. The lady was so unfortunate as to be known by her husband, whom she met in a public walk, and all her endeavors to disguise herself, were ineffectual. He laid his claim to her before a court of justice, and the lover defended his right—alleging that the husband, by hurrying her, had forfeited his title, and that he had acquired a just one by freeing her from the grave, and delivering her from the jaws of death. These reasons, whatever weight they might have in a court where love presides, seemed to have but little effect on the grave sages of the law—and the lady, with her lover, thinking it unsafe to await the determination of the court, prudently retired from the kingdom. C. C.

### SUBSTANCE OF PUSEYISM.

About ten years ago, some half a dozen Clergymen of the Church of England, Dr. Pusey among the number, conferred together; and arguing that high church principles had fallen into practical neglect of late years, they commenced issuing, at irregular intervals the celebrated "Tracts for the times," which reached the 90th number, when the Bishop of Oxford arrested their publication. The tracts advocate most of the essential doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church:

1. Apostolic succession in both Protestant and Catholic Churches.
2. The regeneration of children by baptism.
3. There is no salvation for those out of the pale of the church.
4. The authority of the Church is higher than the State, and that the sovereign and the senate are bound to submit to the dictation of the Church.
5. The writings of the fathers are preferred to the narratives of the inspired evangelists, and the letters of the Apostles.

6. That the scriptures ought not to be read by the laity, unless accompanied by the exposition of their meaning to be found in the book of Common Prayer.

7. The atonement, requiring the religion of the heart is virtually rejected.

8. That religion mainly consists in the observance of forms and ceremonies.

9. That the bread and wine in the Sacrament are converted, when consecrated by the clergy, into the actual flesh and blood of Christ, and that the sacrament constitutes a kind of continuation of the atonement of Christ on the cross.

The above may be regarded as a tolerable fair synopsis of the doctrines of the "Puseyites" as exposed in the controversy now going on in the city of New York, between Drs. Athon and Smith on the one side, and Bishop Onderdonk and other clergy in opposition. The latter appear to be the Puseyites, or high church party, as they lately ordained Mr. Carey, who avowed his concurrence in the doctrines of Mr. Pusey, and therefore in favor of a union between Protestant Episcopal and the Churches. As the discussion is very lengthy, and unsuited to a political paper, we shall, perhaps pay no further attention to it in our columns.—The curiosity of our readers to know what Puseyism meant, alone induced us to allude to the subject.—*Monitor*.

**A Melancholy Story.**—A letter dated on the 11th instant at Jacksonville, East Florida, and published in the Savannah Republican, relates the following truly melancholy details of an event that lately occurred in the neighborhood of Alligator:

"The father of a family, consisting of a wife and two sons, in the vicinity of that place, was taken sick, and during his illness, there being no food in the house, the wife took the gun for the purpose of procuring game. Having wandered out of the way she got lost, and after three days solitary adventure in the wilderness, she at last, weary and sick, found her home and her husband a corpse! Being unable to act further, she sent her eldest boy to the house of a neighbor some seven or eight miles off, for assistance. The little fellow, shortly after his arrival beneath the friendly roof, through previous sickness and great excitement, beyond his years, became ill, and before he could tell his tale died. A few days after, the house was visited, when, oh, deplorable sight! alongside the father was found the dead bodies of his wife and remaining son! The tale is short but true. They all perished through starvation. The tear of sympathy will freely flow when recounting such events."

**The Fighting Clergyman of Tennessee.**—In a late Tennessee paper, of which the Rev. Mr. Brownlow is editor, the following "card" appears. The Reverend gentleman talks plain, that's certain:

"A CARD.—While seated in my house writing, and disturbing no man, and without any knowledge of any quarrelling going on, Mr. Garland was called on as I understand, by L. C. Haynes, to send me down to him, to meet him in combat, I once called on that base, cowardly puppy, in a manly and honorable way, and he refused to fight, but tied like a dog, in that he denied having any weapons. I must decline the honor of paying him a second visit; but on the ground that one good turn deserves another, he ought to call on me. This would be turn about, and of course fair play.

I now, as heretofore, pronounce Mr. Haynes a liar, a villain and a coward; having no other backers in Jonesborough than a set of liars and rascals, and the descendants of thieves.

And this I intend as personal to all who consider themselves his backers.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

**The Whig Methodist Parson.**—A droll fellow, and not a little of a bruiser, who edits the Jonesboro (Ten.) Whig, advises all men of the success of his party in that State in the following edifying terms:

TEN HUNDRED THOUSAND CHEERS FOR THE NOBLE WHIG STATE OF TENNESSEE!!!

Attention the world, till the news of the Tennessee election is given! O ye inhabitants of this wide earth, stretch your eyes and look at Tennessee, while she stops the onward march of that Locofoco ball! Heads erect!—Right foot seven feet in rear of the left, to set as a brace!—Hands raised as high as they can reach, with fingers spread wide apart!—Faces turned towards Old Kentucky, with backs upon South Carolina!—Eyes a feet apart, squinting towards Louisiana and Maine!—Keeping time with the feet, after the fashion of the Rogue's March, while the leaders of Misrule in Tennessee, work their way up Salt River!!!

**Yarn Spinning.**—Some 20 years ago, Mr. Houldsworth, of England, succeeded in spinning one pound of cotton into what is understood as 300 hanks, and this was considered by the public as the *ne plus ultra* of the art. But we are told by an English paper that it is now no unusual thing for a pound of spun yarn to contain 420 hanks! or a yarn of 387,000 yards or two hundred and fifteen miles! The chief demand for this very fine yarn is from France. The journeyman spinners of yarn like this, are well paid, some of them average four or five pounds sterling a week.

**Bustles.**—These are recommended as life preservers. A lady recently saved herself and husband from a watery grave by means of her enormous bustle, both having fallen into the river from a steamboat.

**An old House.**—A lady named House, lately died at the south at the age of 112.

A Swedish miller was recently severely fined and imprisoned, by the tribunal of Termelad, Sweden, under the following circumstances:

"The jolly miller was returning home when he observed that the gallows, erected, as the custom is, on the public highway, was newly freighted with a walefactor, who was expiating his crime, having been left by the executioners of justice.—Perceiving signs that the man was not dead, the miller compassionately cut him down, and carried him to his mill, where he brought him to life again; but no sooner was the incorrigible rascal fully restored, than the first use he made of his renewed lease of life, was to rob his benefactor. He was caught in the act by the miller, who was so incensed at his villainy, that he hanged him up again on the gallows from which he relieved him. The miller was punished by court, first for interrupting the course of law, and for taking the responsibility upon himself.

**Directing a Traveller.**—Please direct me to Stevensen's Mills, said a stranger to an old coddler—

"O yes, certainly. You may follow this road, bearing a little to the left, till you come to what is called the 'Old Robin son Place,' and then strike off to the right, and—"

"But, sir, being a stranger, how shall I know when I arrive at Robinson Place?"

Well, then, you may keep on the road till you come to Deacon Moore's and then—"

"Excuse me, sir, I don't happen to know where Deacon Moore lives."

"Well, then, you know where the old furnace stood, and when you get there—"

"Indeed, sir, I can't say that I know where—"

Well, then, you tarnation fool, you don't know nothing, and I won't tell you nothing about it!"

The traveller went on, guessing his way as well as he might till he could find some other person to direct him.

**British Insolence.**—A little party of gentlemen from Buffalo went over in a row boat to the Canada side in look at the ruins of an old fort, and, while on the shore, their boat was seized and declared to be forfeited to the crown of England, because it contained a few refreshments which the party had prepared as a substitute for their dinner. Major Kirby is the name of the officer under whose authority his contemptible piece of petty tyranny was perpetrated.

**New York City Debt.**—The total debt of the city of New York is \$23,800,000. The city, therefore, is obliged to pay annually, about \$1,000,000 interest. It requires the tax payers of that city to hand over nearly one fourth of their whole revenue to meet this demand. The debt of Philadelphia, says the *Chronicle*, is not more than the interest New York is obliged to pay every year.

**Too much Happiness.** It takes above six columns of the London Herald to tell about the marriage of a British lady named Augusta Caroline to a German gentleman named Fredrick. The guests trembled considerably on the occasion. [Boston Post.

**Cheap Living.**—The keeper of an eating house in Hull, (England,) states, that it is no uncommon thing for as many as twenty laborers to dine at his house daily for one penny each, that is, for a halfpenny worth of milk and a halfpenny worth of bread.

**Flat as a Pancake.**—A fellow in Indiana by the name of Pancake, lately committed suicide because a girl refused to marry him. We suppose the girl was afraid her Pancake might turn into a slap-jack.

A man of much presence of mind, living near Aberdeen, heard a thief breaking into his house in the night. He reached to a bottle of soda water on the mantle-piece, and as soon as the fellow's head was visible, took deliberate aim, and cut the string. The cork hit him in the face, and the thief thinking it blood, fell on his knees, and roared for mercy. He was suffered to depart on promise of amendment.

**"Poor, but Respectable."**—Noticing the sudden death of a citizen of Franklin county, the editor of the State Journal says that he was "poor, but respectable." Very singular, indeed, for a man to be poor and respectable! How would it answer for the Journal to say, in noticing the death of a rich man, "rich, but respectable?" Alas for the cant of this aristocratic world: "poor, but respectable." "Rich and respectable." Of course, rich and respectable!

### MURDERER CAUGHT.

"The Louisville Dime says, 'Dr. Bennett is now in jail in this city, charged with having, a few years since, murdered a gentleman below the falls of the Ohio, and robbed him of some \$2200. He was brought from the State of Missouri by a requisition from the Governor. We understand that there is no doubt but that he is the guilty man. He has been absent some three or four years—"

During the year 1841, 929 women made application in France for separation from their husbands—while the husbands who applied only amounted to 59 in number.

The following, we believe, started from the London Punch, a journal that rattles off first rate jokes:

When Mrs. McGibbon was preparing to act Jane Shore at Liverpool, her dress, or, an ignorant country girl, informed her that a woman had called to request two box orders, because she and her daughter had walked four miles to see the play.

"Does she know me?" inquired the actress.

"Not at all," was the reply. "What a very odd request!" exclaimed Mrs. McG. "Has the good woman got her faculties about her?"

"I think she have, ma'm, for I see she has got summat tied up in a red silk handkercher."

## THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1843.

**PORTER ROCKWELL.**—A few short months ago it was heralded through this State, that Porter Rockwell was the individual who attempted to murder Ex-Governor Boggs, of Missouri. It was confidently stated that Joseph Smith was "necessary before the fact;" the thing was swallowed as a precious morsel, by the enemies of Mormonism; it was iterated, and reiterated by the public journals, and the general expression of a certain class was, that Mr. Smith ought to be hung; there was no doubt of his guilt—he was one of the most inhuman, diabolical, dangerous and malignant persons in the universe—and when a requisition was made for him by the Governor of Missouri, it was considered worse than "arson" or "treason," that he should be acquitted by the legal authorities of this state, under habeas corpus; and afterwards, when Porter Rockwell was taken, it was exultingly stated that they had got the scoundrel, and that he would now receive the due dement of his crime. How stands the matter when it is investigated? Investigated by a Missouri court. The following will show:

"The last Independence Expositor says—Orin Porter Rockwell, the Mormon confeder in our county jail, some time since, for the attempted assassination of Ex-Governor Boggs, was indicted by our last grand jury, for escaping from our county jail some time since, and sent to Clay county for trial. Owing, however, to some informality in the proceedings, he was remanded to this county again for trial. There was not sufficient proof adduced against him, to predicate an indictment for shooting Ex-Governor Boggs, and the grand jury therefore did not indict him for that offence."—*St. Louis New Era*.

It appears then that after all the bluster, the hue and cry about Mormon outrages, Mormon intrigues, "blood," "arson," and "murder," that there was not sufficient proof adduced against him to predicate an indictment for shooting Ex-Governor Boggs, and the grand jury therefore did not indict him for that offence! This speaks for itself; it needs no comment. We are glad for the sake of suffering innocence, that Mr. Rockwell stands clear in the eyes of the law. Thus it seems that after exerting all their malice and hellish rage to implicate the innocent, they can find no proof against him. But yet he must be again incarcerated without proof for another hearing. This Missouri justice. If he was guilty of breaking jail, why not try and punish him for that before that court? Where is the necessity of remanding him to another county for another hearing? It is evident that they wish to immolate him, and by offering him as a sacrifice, glut their thirst for innocent blood.

We have received a communication from the Shoemakers' Association, but it is too late for insertion this week.

**Carthage.**—We have perused the resolves of this great Carthaginian meeting, as published in the "Warsaw Message," and we must confess that, contemptible as we viewed their proceedings from hearsay, our views of them would have been much more diminutive, had we been acquainted with the facts of the case. Well might our correspondent say, "they must have proceeded from hearts as dark as Erebus!" These poor specimens of humanity, and would-be counterfeiters of republicanism, have indeed published their own shame; and if they were worthy of attention, and had their deserts, would be found guilty of treason.

We consider their resolutions unworthy of notice, and will leave them to be burned in their own ashes—unless requested by our friends, to gratify their curiosity, and to let them see what a few broken down office seekers will do.

For the benefit of the public, however, and to immortalize the memories of those concerned, we shall make out a list of the principle men concerned, and keep them standing a few weeks, by way of advertisement; that men may know how different men will act under different circumstances, when they are seeking office, and when they are disappointed in their expectations.

Perhaps after all, we had better be preparing waggon to decamp, lest Carthage, with tax-gatherer Hannibal at their head, should swallow up Nauvoo, body and tones. Oh dear! Oh dear! Oh dear!!!

Q—The Rev. — Blodgett, a Unitarian minister, from Massachusetts, delivered a discourse to a large congregation on Sunday last. We hear that he purposed forming a society here. All rights—liberty of conscience and liberty of worship, "free trade and sailors rights," is what we go in for.

Q—We had a Socialist, a gentleman from Liverpool (Eng.) lecturing in our place last week. He was treated with respect and listened to with profound attention, but we believe that the Mormons declined being socialists.

For the Neighbor.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS AND THE ADJOINING STATES.

**Fellow Citizens:**—Feeling deeply interested in the welfare of the people of the United States, and especially in the prosperity and peace of the State of Illinois, I take the liberty of addressing you, relative to the disgraceful circumstances



that have recently transpired in Carthage. It seems that there are some disappointed office seekers who feel chagrined at the result of the last August election; and now having given loose vent to their passions, have used their influence to stir up the people against the Mormons, in Hancock county, and the adjoining counties, and States, with many unfounded reports against that community.

Fellow citizens: I am a citizen of Hancock county, and have been ever since the Mormons came to this county. I have traded with the Mormons and have been personally acquainted with the prophet, and a number of the leading members of that society. I was in Nauvoo, on business, near six weeks, last summer, when Joseph Smith was taken, and tried, and honorably acquitted by the proper authorities, (so declared in my presence, by C. Walker, Esq., other honorable lawyers.)

I would here remark that I am not a Mormon, neither am I contending for their religion; but that between them and their God, I am contending for those patriotic principles that caused our ancestors to fight, bleed and die.

Having the knowledge that I have of the Mormons, and the sayings and doings at Nauvoo, I feel myself called upon to say that the preamble and resolutions published in the Warsaw Message, of a meeting at Carthage, on the 6th inst., are grossly absurd and most of the statements unqualifiedly false, and that the meeting throughout was conducted under an unholy influence. I was present at the above meeting and know that the leaders of said meeting are broken down office hunters, and some, if not all of them, have been running to Nauvoo for votes, and because the Mormons voted for the men of their choice, as free-born American citizens; this clique were not satisfied as they did not happen to be the men of their choice this year. Thus it seems that they have suffered themselves to take the unhallowed ground of mobocracy, or so near it that we cannot make any thing else of it. The 'Message' states that the above meeting was convened 'without respect of party,' and that the preamble and resolutions 'were unanimously adopted.' These statements I know to be false, as not more than one third of the citizens present voted in the affirmative. I, with a number of others, voted in the negative, and a great many did not vote at all, being attracted by curiosity rather than any interest that they felt in the meeting. Again it was a 'Whig' meeting, as far as I could discover. The President, Secretary, and leading members, I knew to be Whigs.

I am truly sorry to see individuals who wish to be looked upon as honorable seek redress for a supposed injury, in such a disgraceful way, instead of honoring the laws of their country, by seeking legal redress; instead of pleading their lives to support principles which are illegal, unjust and oppressive, and which would sap the foundation of our Government, support the principles of mobocracy, injure and destroy the innocent, and ultimately end in the shame and dishonor of all concerned.

Yours respectfully,  
JOHN HARPER.

#### For the Neighbor. A VISIT TO NAUVOO.

Ms. Editor: If you deem the following short sketch worthy, give it a place in your valuable paper.

It was a cloudless morn. The sun rose in majesty and splendor, as myself and friend H— crossed the beautiful stream at the end of the town which claimed our residence. The chiming of bells in the distance and the last glimmering of the church spire, readily informed us we were leaving our home, and for what was the ready interrogatory. To visit the eighth wonder of the world; the city of Nauvoo and the Mormons. The forests were covered with their richest foliage; the birds sang melodiously; the prairies were covered with their numerous herds, and the plains were blended with an innumerable variegation of flowers, which lent rich fragrance to the breeze. Whilst conversing upon the strangeness of our expedition; of the expectation of as soon proving or disproving the truth or falsity of every day's reports; and if true, the hazard we were about to make of losing life, reputation and property, and the warm solicitations and anxiety of our friends for our safety in visiting a place, and people, said to be devoid of christianity, morality or civilization; and other topics connected with our journey. The time passed imperceptibly, and at the end of a delightful prairie, we were aware the sound of the winding horn informed us it was time for refreshments. A short time and we were again on our way. The day continued pleasant and warm. Crops everywhere showed the effect of a long winter; still the exertions of the farmer seemed no where diminished. Towards evening we were ferried across a stream of considerable size and passed through a rich alluvial bottom covered with a heavy growth of timber. Night overtook us near an indifferent log building at which we found entertainment for the night. Our host seemed very communicative; and, upon being informed of our business, voluntarily gave us a detailed account of the Mormon difficulties with Missouri; of their settlement in this State; their many aggressions &c. This account appeared very plausible, although it seemed entirely exparte, notwithstanding our worthy host assured us he had heard all to be facts. Amongst other things he informed us there was a small town called Macedonia (Formerly Ramus) about twenty miles east of Nauvoo, built and inhabited almost exclusively by Mormons. We at once determined to

pass through this place, as it was nearly on our route, and ere the rays of the sun illumined the horizon we were 'under way.' The country through which we passed was beautiful, with here and there a cluster of buildings, which in better times had bid fair for business, and happiness; but now stand half evacuated, with costly buildings unoccupied and uninhabited. The sound of the hammer, and merry whistle of the carpenter had ceased. The mechanic had left his once busy shop for want of employment, and attached himself to farming for a subsistence, or sought a more suitable place for his business. Appearances were much unlike those presented some few years ago, as I passed through the same country. Then all was life, bustle and animation. Now all is changed; but hoary headed Time, that keeps a steady pace onward, let the fate of man be what it may. But why this great change?—there must be a cause. Our childish legislators have done what time will scarcely undo.

The day wore away pleasantly. In the afternoon the timber of crooked creek and its tributaries every where met our view; and passing through a delightful prairie with well fenced farms on either side, we came in view of Macedonia. Our least seemed willing to stop in front of a public house which was by no means the worst in appearance. We were welcomed by our host; our host being well 'looked after,' we set about taking a walk through 'town,' and imagine our surprise when we found every appearance in contrast to what we had been informed. The buildings, (which seemed mostly new) yards, gardens, barns, &c. seemed well constructed, neatly and tastefully arranged. Macedonia is situated in the great bend of crooked creek, surrounded with numerous mills and good farming lands, &c. I was informed the town had been laid out only about three years; that the population is now near 500 and increasing rapidly and that the inhabitants obtained a liberal incorporation from the Legislature at the last session. The place seemed much unlike any in my knowledge. Mechanics of most kinds seemed plenty and busily employed. Every house seemed occupied. A beautiful square lay near the centre of the town, on which we were informed a house for literary and religious purposes was to be erected. We had an agreeable interview with Messrs. Johnsons, Babbitt, Perkins, and others, who seemed to be intelligent and gentlemen. Mr. Babbitt, a younger gentleman, and, I was informed, a professor of law, gave us an interesting and clear epitome of the doctrine and faith of the Mormons, or as they call themselves, Latter Day Saints, which I must confess much disappointed us, as it appeared in a great many respects unobjectionable and altogether quoted from the scriptures. We also were informed of the treatment these people received in Missouri and elsewhere which was sadly at variance with the information we had before received, and if correct throws ignominy, and disgrace beyond description, upon the authorities of Missouri, and their vile persecutors. The night passed mostly in meditation upon the arbitrary cruelties of olden times, and notwithstanding I saw the self same feature in the blood stained snows of Missouri. The night wore off and we were soon on the road to Nauvoo, passing through quite a distance of handsome and heavy timber. We crossed crooked creek about two miles from the town and came on to the broad prairie of the Mississippi. The prairie here seems about 15 miles wide, and as we passed on either hand, showed the work of industry and art. Miles of land are made secure from cattle &c. by means of a handsome ditch and fence. Many farms were under a good state of cultivation. Large herds of cattle might be seen in almost every direction on the uncultivated prairie.

A quick drive of a few hours brought us through the eastern portion of the city of Nauvoo, to a very eminent situation on the bluff, at which place a magnificent stone building was in progress of erection, which we at once pronounced the Temple. The majestic Mississippi showed its broad waters and numerous islands, for miles. The far-famed Iowa presented itself beyond in view like a beautiful landscape. The sight is delightful, from a gradual descent of about a mile to the river, and three on either hand, up and down, may be seen with one glance of the eye; covered with buildings of almost every description, from the humble cot to the stately mansion; harmoniously intermingled; all seemed bustle, life and business.

We were invited to the house of an elderly gentleman, who showed us every possible courtesy; and after supper were introduced to Mr. Smith the Prophet. Suffice it to say we were agreeably disappointed in his person, appearance and manners. He seemed to be very sociable and ready in conversation upon any subject. Upon his warm solicitation, we spent the night at his house. The morning was spent in examining some very curious ancient records found with a number of mummies in good preservation, in ancient Thebes. They contain some very curious representations. Several days were very satisfactorily spent in visiting each portion of the city; and I say truth, such another scene of industry, enterprise and good order in society, I never before witnessed. Why these people should be thus basely slandered, belied, and persecuted, is beyond my powers of research. Apparently peaceable with their neighbors, of good morals and industrious; turning the broad prairie into fertile fields, and making an extensive market in the most fertile part of the State.

The cruelties and persecutions heaped upon them in the State of Missouri, in point of barbarity, puts a blush upon the history of the ancient Huns, or persecution of the Waldenses.

If people at a distance from them would go and see for themselves before believing every idle report concerning them. An innocent and unoffending people, would be saved much anxiety and misery.

Aug. 1st 1843.

The following is the official returns of the special election, held on the 11th inst., for Probate Justice:

Democrat	Whig
David Green esq. 943	Ebenezer Rand, 347
Greenleaf's majority, 596.	

British trade with America.—It appears from a return just laid before Parliament, that the exports of British goods to the United States of America, in the year 1842, were less in value by the sum of nearly twelve hundred thousand pounds than they were in any previous year since 1833, and that they were less by more than one half than the annual average exports of the nine preceding years; the average yearly exports from 1833 to 1841 (both years inclusive) being of the value of £7,000,000, whilst those of 1842 were not of more value than £3,528,807. This decline in the largest branch of the trade of the country is not confined to a few, or even to several articles, but extends to all, with the single exception of tin and tinned plates. It appears, however, that notwithstanding this falling off in the declared value of the goods, there has been an increase in the number of ships and amount of tonnage employed between the two countries since 1833. American shipping having increased from 229,860, to 816,524 tons, and British from 114,200, to 195,745 tons. The following abstract shows the total declared value of exports during the five years:

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Cotton manufactures, including	1,768,357	1,457,992	1,121,439	1,515,533	1,487,276
Woolen do.	1,947,177	2,174,543	1,972,428	1,849,886	1,902,330
Linen do.	941,590	1,219,403	976,513	1,228,287	1,031,450
Iron do.	348,506	419,993	274,129	309,807	311,213
Hardware & cutlery	651,794	819,840	334,085	584,400	594,583
Iron and steel	631,790	801,193	331,594	680,232	394,584

#### REVIEW OF THE SAINT LOUIS MARKETS.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE. }  
St. Louis, Sept. 7, 1843.

Flour.—The market remains in the same inactive state noticed in our last Wednesday's report, and no transactions beyond a few barrels to bakeries, or small lots to fill orders, have come under our notice. The receipts have been rather liberal this week, a part of which has gone into store, but the largest portion, together with considerable lots from stores, has been shipped to New Orleans in anticipation of an advance in the market. Country Mills' flour we quote at \$3 75 a 4, again remarking that large lots cannot be sold at these figures; and City Mills' at \$4 a 50.

Wheat.—Notwithstanding the very liberal receipts during this week, the market maintains a firm aspect, and prices asked when we closed our last report have been obtained. Sales have been made through the week at prices ranging from 62½ to 75 cents, according to quality. The last figure is paid for choice lots of old only. This morning a lot of 1700 bushels was taken at 74 cents.

Corn.—There is a better demand existing this week; at the mills they are paying 22 a 23 cents for white, and yellow in good sacks will command 27 a 28 cents, sacks included; for shipment; several lots received this week have been sent forward—there is not much in the market.

Outs.—There is no demand for more than is required to supply the consumption in the city. Sales on the levee and from waggon, are made at from 16 to 18 cents.

Hemp.—The receipts have been quite inconsiderable during the week. Yesterday there was about 240 bales received, about one half of which was re-shipped; one lot of 84 bales, in first rate order, was sold at \$232, and two or three small lots at from \$235 to \$3. The demand continues brisk at our figures.

Bacon.—The market for this article has become dull, a very limited demand only existing for choice lots for city use. Sides, clear, we now quote at 3 cents. Ham 3½ a 4; Shoulders 2 a 2½ cents. An advance on the price named for hams and shoulders is paid for superior lots city cured, or choice country, cured for family use.

Lard.—There is but a limited demand for this article, particularly for prime, which comes in small lots not worthy the attention of shippers, and there is sufficient in the market to supply the city demand. Inferior is required by manufacturers, and is in better demand. Prime we quote at 4½ a 4¾ cents, dull; ordinary, 3 a 3½, in kegs or barrels.

Pork.—There is no demand for pork, and what is sold is at retail; the quotations we give are nominal, say for meat, \$8 a \$50, prime 65 a 7.

Sugar.—There has been very little change in the market for some weeks, but recently the price has advanced a shade by dealers in consequence of an advance in New Orleans, and the limited receipts. We quote New Orleans from stores at 5 a 6 cents for fair and good, and 6 a 7½ cents for prime and choice qualities. There is a very good stock of all qualities in the market.

It has been thought advisable to re-publish the ordinance concerning marriage in the city of Nauvoo. To those who actually mean to honor their God, their country, and their rights, little need be said; they will see that they can save their time and money without going to Carthage for licences to marry; justly, legally and religiously. Verbum Sat.

#### AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING MARRIAGES.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that all male persons over the age of seventeen years, and females over the age of fourteen years, may contract and be joined in marriage; Provided, in all cases where

either party is a minor, the consent of parents or guardians be first had.

Sec. 2. Any person as aforesaid, wishing to marry or be joined in marriage, may go before any regular minister of the gospel, mayor, alderman, justice of the peace, judge or other person authorized to solemnize marriages in the state, and celebrate or declare their marriage in such manner and form as shall be most agreeable, either with or without license.

Sec. 3. Any person solemnizing a marriage as aforesaid, shall make return thereof to the city recorder, accompanied by a recording fee of fifty cents, within thirty days of the solemnization thereof; and it is hereby made the duty of the recorder to keep an accurate record of all such marriages. The penalty for a violation of either of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be twenty dollars, to be recovered as other penalties or forfeitures.

Passed February 17, 1842.

JOHN C. BENNET, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An ordinance to authorize the city constables to execute and enforce the ordinances relating to hogs and beasts, and to build a pound in the city of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that from and after the passage of this ordinance, the city constables are, and shall be authorized to execute and enforce all ordinances relating to swine and beasts.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, that they are, and shall be further authorized to build a suitable pound, to confine any beasts, according to the requirements of said ordinances; and to do which they are and shall be authorized to use any money, (not otherwise appropriated) which may be in the treasury; or they may use the credit of the city to effect the said purpose.

Passed September 18, 1843.

JOHN TAYLOR, Pres. pro tem.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

MARRIED.—On the evening of the 10th inst., by Elder Joseph W. Coulton, Mr. ALEXANDER MILLS, to Mrs. ANN WOOD, all of this city.

On Saturday the 9th inst., by Elder Enoch WHEELER, Mr. JAMES NEWBERRY, to Miss SALLY BROWN, all of this city.

On the 18th inst., by President Hyrum Smith, Mr. David Grant to Mrs. Mary Ann Bullard, both of this city.—[Mr. Grant! we wish your joys may abound like the waves of the sea, and that a numerous offspring may rise up to call you blessed. The cake was excellent.]

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 18th inst.  
Fidelix Jane Mace; 1y, 3m, 10d; bowel consumption.

Wm. Peres, 7m; hooping cough.

Mercy Smith, 1y, 2m 10d; black cancer.

Helen Law, 4y, 5m, 27d; scarlet fever.

Eve Anna Forgous, 3y, 5m, 6d; scarlet fever.

Joseph R. Forgous, 7y, 4m, 14d; scarlet fever.

Elizabeth Jane Barton, 5m, 7d; diarrhoea; and two others belonging to Helm and Hoyt; names not reported to the sexton.

Total 9.  
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

PLEASURE EXCURSION.  
THE Steam Boat, MAID OF IOWA, will leave Nauvoo, for Burlington, on a pleasure excursion, on Friday, 22nd inst. at 1 o'clock P. M., and on her return, will leave for St. Louis, Saturday 23rd at 3 o'clock P. M.

D. JONES, Capt.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.  
Hancock county, ss.  
In the Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois,  
October Term, A. D. 1843.

IN ATTACHMENT.  
Reuben Graves, Complainant.

vs.  
Jesse Busan, Edward Clark, and Maria M. Clark, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to the said Jesse Busan, Edward Clark, and Maria M. Clark, that a writ of attachment has been issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendants for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Seventy-five cents, returnable at the October Term, A. D. 1843, of the Hancock Circuit Court; that the same is now pending before said court, and has been returned levied upon the East half of the North east quarter of section No. twenty five, in township No. four North of Range No. five West of the fourth principal meridian; and that unless the said defendants shall appear and plead on the first day of the next term of said court, to be held at the court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached, ordered to be sold.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By David E. Head, Deputy.

July 25th, 1843.—06—4w.

FOR SALE.  
A SMALL brick house, with a good well of water in Night St., near the Temple. It is in a good place for a store and will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire of Elder J. Taylor, at the Printing Office, or of Field & Denison, on the premises.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1w.

STRAYED.  
A WAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather stouter than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim,

blind of one eye, (the right eye,) with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1f.

NOTICE  
Is hereby given that there will be a regimental court martial of assessment, to be held on the first Saturday in October next, at the place appointed by the several colonels on the last general training day; also, a general court of assessments on the same day, to meet at the place appointed by the major general, at the last general training.

Also, a general court martial of the Legion; on the third Saturday of October next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Nauvoo, Sept. 20, 1843.

NOTICE  
Is hereby given to the several adjutants in the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, that they are required to make out a complete rank roll of all the commissioned officers in their regiment, to be returned to the Brigado Major, on or before the next regimental court of assessments. If this duty is neglected as heretofore, you will be dealt with strictly according to militia law.

JOHN BILLS, Brig. Maj.

Nauvoo, Sept. 20, 1843.

DUNN AND COLEMAN'S Patent  
Fanning-Mill is for sale by  
ALLEN & KELLY.  
Also, Cider Vinegar by the barrel.  
Sept 1, 1843-19f

From the St. Louis Price Current.  
SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.  
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	from	to
Askes—per lb.		
Pot.	7	8
Pearl.	11	12
Asks—per dozen.		
Collins'	16 00	18 00
Others.	14 00	16 00
Ragging—Mo. per yard.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	4	6
Beeswax—per lb.	4	5
Castor Beans—per bushel.	40	50
Candies—per lb.		
Sperm.	28	30
Tallow—Mould.	8	9
Dipped.	7	8
Stearine.	20	20
Coal—per ton.		
Lehigh.	14 00	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	18 00	00
Missouri and Illinois.	7	8
Coffee—per lb.		
Java.	13	15
Havana.	8	9
Rio.	8	9
St. Domingo.	8	9
Laguayra.	8	10
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	15
No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.		
Brass—per lb.	35	40
Shooting.	35	00
Bottom.	43	00
Flat.	43	00
Cordage—per lb.		
Manila.	12 1/2	14
Tarred Rope.	2 1/2	2 5/8
Bed Cords, Manila, per dozen.	2 1/2	2 5/8
Hemp.	1 7/8	2 00
Plough Lines.	75	1 00
Cotton Yarns—per lb.		
Pittsburgh.	14	15
Common.	12	13
Domestics—per yard.		
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	57	
4-4 and 6-6.	11 1/2	
Bleached Shirting 3-4 and 7-8.	7 1/2	
4-4 and 6-4.	8	
Brown Drillings.	8	10
Furlaps.	12	00
Brown Lowell Ozn bags.	10 1/2	13
Virginia do.	9	10
Ti-kings, 3-4 and 4-4.	9 1/2	16
Salt net.	34	65
Kentucky Jeans.	29	56



**Artificial Ice.**—The "Glaciarium or Artificial Lake," now opened to the public, at the Baker street Bazaar, is one of the curiosities of the age. The visitor is suddenly introduced amongst regions of snow, frost and snow, and placed in the midst of Alpine scenery. The London Skating Club hold their meetings at the Glaciarium; and from the ease they display in their graceful revolutions in waltzing, &c., it is evident the artificial ice is little inferior to natural ice. The inventor, Mr. Henry Kirk, has lived to see what few inventors rarely accomplish, viz: his efforts carried to perfection; more especially as chemists and scientific men considered the idea as chimerical. In appearance, the artificial ice closely resembles the natural. It is a semi-transparent body of crystal, composed of chemical salts, which, when in a liquid state, is flooded on a prepared level floor, and immediately crystallizes into a beautiful sheet of ice. By this invention, skaters have the never-ending means of enjoyment without the dangers and difficulties attending natural ice; but as few pleasures are relished without some anticipated fear, the word *dangerous* is written conspicuously over a part which appears so, but in reality is only a little pool ingeniously contrived to represent a part of the ice broken, to permit the Alpine cottager to dip for water with a small bucket, which is also frozen. The lovers of skating must hail the artificial ice as a great treat indeed, for by this ingenious invention, whether it be in a warm or cold climate, windy or calm, rain or sunshine, day or night, and it is not improbable that a "frozen lake" will become as general to the mansions of the affluent, as an orchard or a fish-pond. Prince Albert, who has visited the Glaciarium, has, it is said, given orders for one. At the evening meetings, the whole scene is beautifully lighted, the moon rises, the stars glitter, and music enlivens the whole scene, which, as it so richly merits, is thronged by admiring visitors.

**Snarling.**—For a man to enjoy himself, he must take the world as it is, mixed up with a thousand shades and a thousand spots of sunshine—a cloud here and there—a bright sky—a storm to-day and a calm tomorrow; the chill, piercing winds of autumn, and the bland, reviving breath of summer. He should realize, too, that he is surrounded by individuals of different dispositions and characters, and should take the mass as they are, and not as he fancies they ought to be. He should look up to heaven in gratitude, for what he enjoys, and not censure God for what he has not granted. Then he will cease fretting and snarling, and not before. If there is one character on this earth who deserves the appellation of fool more than another, it must be that person who continually frets and snarls, and never sees a moment's peace, while surrounded with every thing to please and instruct.—*Portland Argus.*

**Potatoes above Ground.**—The Bayou Sara Ledger mentions the receipt of a present, called, for want of a strictly proper name, the "Vine Potatoe Plant." The improvement of having potatoes grow above ground, so that they can be picked up at leisure, and selected like choice fruit, must strike the most superficial observer. This fruit is a native of South America, and the seed from which the present vines were raised, were brought from England, from which fact it is attracting attention, and will, no doubt, be brought to great perfection. It is probable beyond any thing of the vegetable species—a single potatoe forming a vine of splendid green foliage, sufficient to cover a good sized arbor.—Hanging to this vine may be seen the fruit, in all sorts of fantastic forms, and in all stages of advancement to perfection.

**Earthquake.**—The Memphis Eagle of the 16th, says: "We were visited last night by one of the severest shocks of an earthquake which we have had for many years, (excepting the one on the 4th of January last.) The shock last night was attended with considerable noise, and is said to have continued nearly a minute." Accounts from other parts of Tennessee mention the occurrence of the same phenomenon in their vicinity.

**Earthquake at Somerville, Tennessee.**—The Reporter of the 19th says: "We were aroused this morning, between three and four o'clock, by the shock of an earthquake, which lasted about a minute."

**Earthquake at Sea.**—Captain Crowell, of the bark Autolion, arrived at Boston, from Cadiz, reports that on the 31st ult., latitude 35, longitude 60, he experienced a severe shock of an earthquake.

**Green Corn.**—An exchange of green corn is plenty in Philadelphia, meaning green corn unquestionably.

**A Difficulty Settled.** John, why is this dirt not taken away? We have no wagon on the premises. There is a ditch at the back of the house and throw it in. But what are we to do with the earth which will be dug out. Fool, don't bother me; make a ditch big enough to put earth, rubbish, and all in.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.  
Hancock County, ss.  
Of the Hancock County Circuit Court.  
To the October Term, A. D. 1843.

IN CHANCERY.  
CHARITY THORP, Complainant,  
vs.  
JOHN THORP, Defendant.

**PETITION FOR DIVORCE.**  
The complainant's attorney herein filed affidavit that the defendant, John Thorp, is a non-resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said John Thorp that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's office of said Circuit Court against you, the said defendant aforesaid, that a summons has issued thereon returnable to the last May Term of said Court, A. D. 1843, which said summons has been returned with an endorsement thereon by the sheriff of said county as follows, to wit: The within named John Thorp not found in my county that unless you, the said defendant, shall be and appear before the Judge of said Circuit Court for Hancock county on the 1st day of the next Term thereof, to be holden in the Town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, and answer to the complainant's bill the allegations will be taken for confessed against you the said defendant aforesaid and a decree entered accordingly.

GEO. P. STILES, Solicitor for Compl.  
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.  
Sept. 13, 1843. No. 13-1f.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has absented herself from my house and board, and eloped with one Joseph Jackson, an Englishman, on the eleventh day of August, without any just cause or provocation: I take this method of warning the public not to harbor or credit her on my account, as I shall hereafter pay no debts of her contracting—and as she took or caused to be taken from my house all my household furniture, and other property not belonging to me, I hereby offer One Cent for the apprehension and return of said Elizabeth, and a liberal reward for the property.

ISAAC ROGERS.  
Macedonia, Hancock co. Ill., September 9th 1843.—20-1f.

**A SMALL BOX STOVE** is wanted on tithing, by the Temple Committee.  
August 25th, No 18 1f.

**IMPORTANT.**  
I WOULD inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, who have not paid their State and County tax, which remain due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1842, that a list of said delinquents are left with me for collection. By calling at my house and settling the same forthwith, you will save cost.

LEWIS ROBINSON,  
Dept. Collector.  
Nauvoo, Sept. 4, 1843—19-2w\*

**NEW FIRM.**  
The undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN,  
JOHN KELLY.  
Aug. 9 no 17-1f

**DISSOLUTION.**—The partnership heretofore existing between N. N. Davis and C. P. Williams, (Tailors,) doing business in the name of Davis & Williams, was, on the 6th of July, dissolved by mutual consent.

N. N. DAVIS,  
C. P. WILLIAMS.  
Aug. 30, '43—18-3w

**LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.**

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his stone shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call; and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he has a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.

N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.

EDWIN D. WEBB.  
Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,  
WATCHMAN  
AND  
JEWELLER,  
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

**TAVERN STAND**

FOR sale in Appenoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa. I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS FERRY,  
SILAS PERRY.  
Appenoose, July 25, 1843.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.

GEORGE ALLEY.  
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no 9-3m.

**ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.**  
The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration from the Judge of Probate, Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Hezekiah Hatch deceased, late of said county, requests all claimants against said estate to present the same to him, or Court of Probate of said county, on the first Monday of Oct. 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr.,  
July 1, 1843. Administrator.

**NAUVOO SEMINARY.**

M. R. Joseph N. and Miss Adeline Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strict attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

**TERMS OF TUITION.**

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00  
English grammar & geography 2 50  
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00  
Astronomy 4 00  
A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE,  
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

**A FAC-SIMILE** of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

**FOR SALE.**  
South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to  
L. E. REYNOLDS.  
Burlington Iowa.  
June 27th, 1843-1f.

**WOOD! WOOD!!**  
WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—If wood must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.  
June 7th, 1843.

**FOR SALE.**  
ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIPHER.  
June 14, 1843.—1f.

**Cabinet Manufacturer.**

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.  
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

**LIME.**

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.  
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

**A CARD.**

A. NEILSON SURGEON DENTIST.  
Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.  
Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.  
June 14-6m.

**NOTICE.**

SOMETIME in April or May last, the S. B. Maid of Iowa left with the subscriber a Feather Bed, two Pillows and one Bed Quilt which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.  
JOSEPH SMITH.  
Nauvoo, August 26th, 1843.

## NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.  
April 26, 1843. 52-1f

**SPINNING WHEELS!**

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

**Spinning Wheels**

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.  
May 24 1843, 1f.

**FOR SALE.**

A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in south-east quarter of section Twenty-one, township seven north, range eight west, about four miles from the Temple; the farm is well fenced, forty acres in cultivation. Log house and stables. For further particulars, enquire of  
aug. 9 67-1f. Z. PULSIPHER.

**150 SACKS GROUND ALLUM**

SALT just received and for sale by  
ALLEN & KELLY.  
Nauvoo, August 16th, '43.—68-1f.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court made at the May Term, 1843, of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 24th of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, on the 12th day of October next, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit:

The s. e. q. of section eighteen; the s. e. q. of section eight; the north half of section nine, and the s. e. q. of section seven, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian.—The s. e. q. of section ten, in township eight, north of range three, west of said meridian; the s. e. q. of section two, in township seven, north of range three, west of said meridian; and the s. e. q. of section twenty-eight, in township fifteen, north of range three, west of said meridian.

The terms of said sale, a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and executing a mortgage on the purchased premises to secure the purchase money.

HUGH RHODES, Adm'r  
of Erie Rhodes, deceased.  
Carthage, Aug. 23d, 1843—18-6w

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decretal order of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, pronounced at the May term of said court, A. D. 1843, in a certain suit in Chancery then pending in said court to foreclose mortgage, wherein the Trustees of schools of township three, north of range eight, west, in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois; for the use of the inhabitants of said township were complainants, and Martha L. Wilcox, Elizabeth Wilcox, Lewis R. Wilcox, Virginia Wilcox, John R. Wilcox, Thomas C. Sharpe, Hannah Sharpe, and Benjamin F. Marsh, Cyrus Felt and John D. Mellen, administrators, of the estate of John R. Wilcox, deceased, late of said county of Hancock, and William D. Abernethy were defendants. I, Henry Stephens, a commissioner appointed by said court in said decretal order, shall on Saturday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m. of the same day, expose to sale at the Warsaw House, kept by Samuel Fleming, in the town of Warsaw and county and state aforesaid, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described premises, situate in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit:—The s. e. q. and the east half of the w. q. of section sixteen, township three north, range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian;—also, lot number one, in block number fifteen, in said town of Warsaw, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

HENRY STEPHENS,  
Commissioner in Chancery.  
Warsaw, 30th Aug. A. D. 1843—18-4w

## SECOND ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

A splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-wares. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., July 11, 1843.—1f.

**NAUVOO FERRY.**

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travellers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants.

D. JONES, & Co.  
May 17th 1843. 3m-6m.

**C. J. WARREN & HIGBEE.**

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, 1f.

**BACHMAN & SKINNER.**

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m \* 51.

**SHERMAN'S**

**MEDICATED LOZENGES.**

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

**COUGH LOZENGES.**

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

**WORM LOZENGES.**

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

**CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.**

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

**CATHARTIC LOZENGES.**

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

**FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.**

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A sure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,  
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

## ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING

and PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

**LIME! LIME!!**

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS:  
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

**STRAYED FROM THE TEMPLE**

ABOUT two months ago a dark brown Cow, white face, carries her head high, top horned, bright eye, a white spot on one hind foot, white on the end of the tail, white bag, rather short teats, nine years old last spring, she was expected to calve in a few days when she went away; she is not a very large Cow but pretty stout built.

ALSO, a black Cow, white face, white feet, lower part of tail white, had a dirty red and white band on her horns across her forehead, she was very poor when she went away, gave a little milk, had no calf, rather a small sized Cow, and about seven years old as near as can be remembered.

Whoever will give information of either or both of the Cows to the Temple Committee or the Temple Recorder, or will bring them to the Temple will do us a favor, and if they desire it a reasonable compensation shall be allowed for trouble and expenses.

The descriptions are as near as can be remembered, but only having them here a little while it may possibly not be exactly correct.

WM. CLAYTON,  
Temple Recorder.  
Nauvoo, July 21st, 1843.

**LOOK HERE.**

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them. BRIGHAM YOUNG.  
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no 1f.

**ALMON RABBIT.**

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }  
July 4th 1843-1f. }

**GEO. P. STILES,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no 42 1f.

**BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!**

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millen's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

**BOOK BINDING,**

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

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